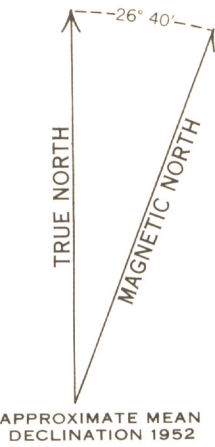
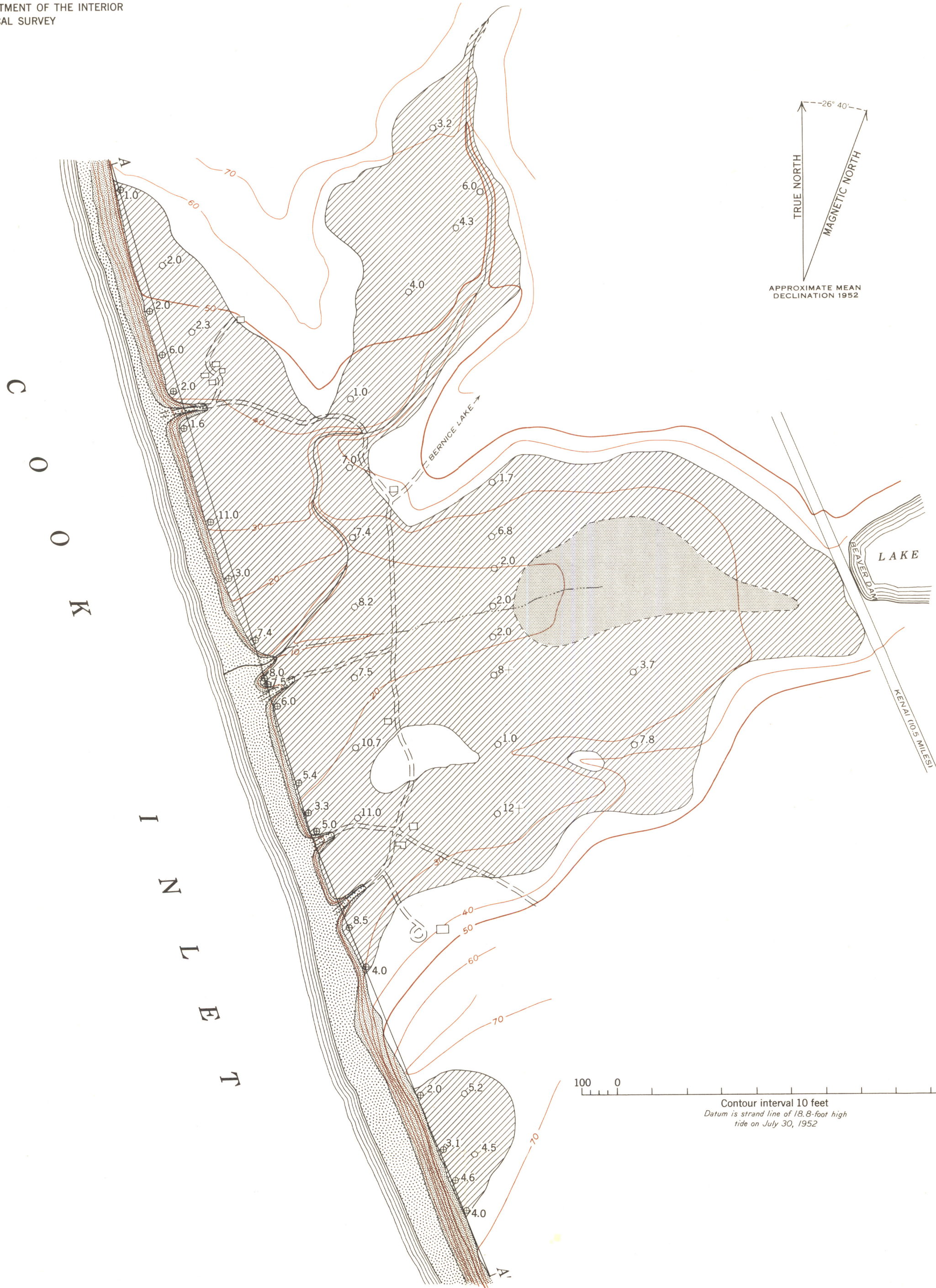
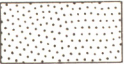


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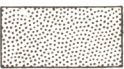


EXPLANATION

POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS



Loose beach and fill sand and gravel



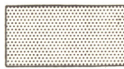
Talus

Relatively thin veneer of loose gravel with minor amounts of diatomaceous earth in small blocks



Diatomaceous earth

Chalk white to light buff, massive, and extremely light weight when dry; mottled drab brown or green in color, fetid in odor, and jellylike in consistency when wet. Weathers to a rust color in root zone near the surface. Supports growth of grasses and weeds



Mixed lake-bed sediments

Thinly laminated clay, silt, and fine-grained sand in various shades of gray and brown. Supports sparse growth of trees at outcrop

GLACIAL DEPOSITS



Glaciofluvial outwash

Stratified brown pebble to cobble gravel in a silty sand matrix. Supports dense growth of trees and brush

Contact, dashed where approximately located

8.2

Auger hole, showing thickness of diatomaceous earth, in feet

5.0

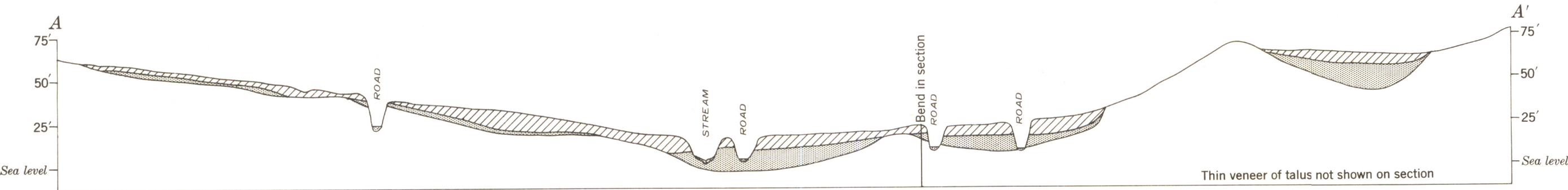
Measured section along cliff face, showing thickness of diatomaceous earth, in feet

Geology and topography by George Plafker, 1952

ASSAY OFFICE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

SEP 1956

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GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION OF DIATOMACEOUS EARTH DEPOSIT NEAR KENAI, ALASKA